

of the path," Malden [now Melrose]. (*Wm. Boott*, June 11, 1863), also Malden [probably Melrose] (*Wm. Boott*, June 6, 1853); Arlington (*Wm. Boott*, June 6, 1853); dry woods, Ponkapaug, Randolph (*J. R. Churchill*, June 26, 1897). See *RHODORA* xii. 187, 1910.

C. H. KNOWLTON	} Committee on Local Flora.
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J. A. CUSHMAN	
WALTER DEANE	

THE ALGAE OF A MARSHY POND.

BY A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

ON Barriefield Common near Kingston, Ontario, is a clay-bottomed marshy pond, whose algal flora is worthy of record because of its richness. This pond is only about 20 yards in diameter and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in the centre. The richness of this pond appears to me to be due to two causes; firstly that the pond never completely dries up, and I have it on the authority of Dr. Knight that during his long residence in Kingston he has never known it to be dry, and secondly that being shallow the water becomes warm during the summer. All the species mentioned below were collected either on July 21st or July 23rd, 1911. On the first occasion only one vial of material was collected, but on finding it so rich I returned on the 23rd and secured four more vials of material.

I wish here to thank Mr. F. S. Collins for his careful examination of such material from this pond as I sent him.

The species listed do not represent the entire algal flora of this pond as I found many species which were not in fruit and consequently not determinable with certainty.

The species marked with an asterisk are those which are here recorded from Canada for the first time.

included

CYANOPHYCEAE.

**Aphanothece saxicola*, Naegeli. Common.

**Aphanothece microscopica*, Naegeli. Common.

Oscillatoria limosa, Agardh. Scarce.

Oscillatoria formosa, Bory. Scarce.

**Nostoc sphaericum*, Vaucher. Common.

**Anabaena catenula*, Bornet & Flahault. Fairly common.

Scytonema crispum, Bornet. Abundant, floating in great masses.

The unbranched form only occurred.

**Tolypothrix tenuis*, Kuetzing. Common and intermingled with the preceding.

**Calothrix stagnalis*, Gomont. Common on *Scytonema crispum*. Young trichomes blue-green, older trichomes from pale blue to lilac in color. Three or four gonidia often present on one filament. Sheaths variable, usually thin but sometimes 3 microns thick.

**Rivularia pisum*. Agardh. Common.

**Rivularia natans*, Welwitsch. Common. Forming spherical colonies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 mm. in diameter attached to water-plants.

HETEROKONTAE.

Ophiocytium cochleare, A. Braun.

Ophiocytium parvulum, A. Braun.

CHLOROPHYCEAE.

**Zygnema pectinatum*, Agardh. Common and just beginning to conjugate.

**Spirogyra crassa*, Kuetzing. Scarce at border of pond.

**Mougeotia sphaerocarpa*, Wolle. Common.

Chlamydomonas communis, Snow. Common.

Gonium pectorale, Muller. Rare.

Pandorina morum, Bory. Common.

Characium naegeli, A. Braun.

Rhaphidium falcatum aciculare, Hansgirg.

Nephrocytium agardhianum, Naegeli.

**Tetraedron minimum*, Hansgirg.

- **Tetraedron regulare*, Kuetzing.
 - **Tetraedron enorme*, Hansgirg.
 - Scenedesmus bijuga*, Wittrock.
 - **Crucigenia rectangularis*, Gay. Rare.
 - **Elakatothrix americana*, Wille. Scarce.
 - **Coelastrum microporum*, Naegeli.
 - Sorastrum spinulosum*, Naegeli. Common.
 - Pediastrum boryanum*, Meneghini. Common.
 - Pediastrum tetras*, Ralfs. Scarce.
 - **Cylindrocapsa geminella*, Wolle. Very common.
 - Chaetosphaeridium globosum*, Klebahn. On *Cladophora fracta*.
 - **Gloiococcus mucosus*, A. Braun. Common.
 - **Gloeotaenium loitlesbergerianum*, Hansgirg. Both four-celled and two-celled forms of this species were present in the collections made both on July 21 and July 23. This is the first record for this species on the North American Continent, the only record previously published for the Western Hemisphere being from Trinidad.
 - **Cladophora fracta*, Kuetzing. Common.
- QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, Kingston, Ontario.

A BLUNT-SPIKED VARIETY OF *CAREX SCOPARIA*.

M. L. FERNALD AND K. M. WIEGAND.

IN eastern Newfoundland much of *Carex scoparia* so strongly resembles *C. tribuloides*, var. *turbata* in its slightly flexuous elongate head of subturbinate almost flat-topped spikes that, when the plant was first brought to notice during the past summer, by Mr. E. B. Bartram who was collecting with us, we were inclined to class it as a form of *C. tribuloides*. But the plant, which afterward proved to be generally distributed in eastern Newfoundland has the narrow leaves, close sheaths and the straw-colored or brownish somewhat lustrous spikes of *C. scoparia*, and is clearly an extreme of that species. Examination of all the material in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club — about 250 sheets — shows that